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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

The Forrest Raid.

The latest accounts from the Forrest

raid to the Chattanooga railroad, as far

as Lynchburg, and then turned south-

ward and retreated. We presume he

did not like the reception in prospect.

Lynchburg is about fifteen miles to the

south-east of Shelbyville. What For-

rest's next move will be time only can

determine.

The Situation in Virginia.

The lull, which continued so long in

Eastern Virginia, has been broken; the

first clash of arms was in the Shenandoah

Valley, and the result all that an

ardent patriot could have desired. The

Corps commanded by Early, to whom it

was bequeathed by the ablest military

leader the South ever produced—

STONER, JACKSON, and consisting of

the best troops in the rebel service,

was not only beaten, but utterly de-

moralized; so demoralized that they

were unable even to make a stand at a

point which all parties, except the in-

fernal Sherman, had deemed imprug-

nable; and now they are flying, almost

without artillery, to the defenses of Richmond,

with their pursuers close at their heels,

and with hundreds daily throwing

down their arms, and surrendering

themselves to the victors.

The latest intelligence, through rebel

sources, announces that on last Monday

morning (20th), Sherman's advance

had entered the town of Staunton and

Waynesboro, less than 40 miles from

Lynchburg, and that Early was still

retreating, and by this time, we presume

our advancing forces are in the vicinity

of Lynchburg, the great rebel depot of

supplies, for the valleys of the Shenandoah

and the James, and upon which the

seizure of the Weldon rail-

road, Lee has almost solely relied for

his commissary stores.

The rebels will find no HUNTER, now,

to deal with, and, besides, Lee cannot

so readily detach men for the defense

of the place, as last spring; he is weaker

now than then, while the advancing

column is stronger, and besides, Sher-

man will push on, while Hunter

does not.

We are not at all apprehensive of the

results which will follow the sending

of "Longstreet" to "redress" things in the

valley. He is not so able a commander

as EARLY, and if he takes command of

the shattered forces of the latter, he

may, like Hunt, risk a battle, but only

like him to be defeated.

That EARLY believed himself capable

of not only holding the valley, but of

advancing into Pennsylvania, we have

every reason to know; and had not

SHERMAN moved when he did, EARLY

would have moved northward, within a

day or two. Whether the defeat which

awaited him, had he taken the offensive,

would have been more destructive than

this, which overtook him while on the

defensive, is of no importance now.

All we know, or care, is that Sherman

now holds absolute possession of the

Shenandoah valley, and that he can

take Lynchburg at any time; if he has

not already done so, and thence can

advance to any point which EARLY

may have selected, whether North or

South of the James.

Not is in the valley alone that we

are having active work. The success of

SHERMAN has enabled EARLY to com-

mence operations with his main army,

and already have they brought forth

brilliant results. All danger to Wash-

ington having been ward off by

SHERMAN's victories, the whole army of

Virginia can be brought to bear upon

the rebel capital, and they will be

brought to bear from three different

directions—Lynchburg, Deep Bottom,

and the Weldon Railroad.

Thus three columns are formed, and

the last two are in supporting distance

of each other, with a full supply of

pointed bridges, and within a few miles

of their base of supplies, and either of

the three is able to defend itself against

Lee's whole army, though unable to

advance singly, with success upon the

rebel works.

It is therefore necessary to manage

the three columns judiciously. As we

threaten the army of Deep Bottom, and

that on the Weldon Railroad, EARLY

possesses a shorter line than the rebels,

and can throw his reserves to either

wing with greater celerity than Lee,

and hence he can advance on the right,

and the rebel commander, to check

him, must throw the bulk of his army

to the north of the James, when EARLY

can suddenly advance his left. It was

these tactics which gave him the Wel-

don Railroad, and their repetition,

now that he has been strongly re-

forced, and now that the Shenandoah

valley is ours, can be practiced with

impunity.

If Lee does not send a sufficient force

to the north of the James to check

EARLY, and these commanders can

advance to the city of Richmond itself,

while, if he does dispatch such an army

as will be needed from Petersburg, that

place will be at the mercy of EARLY

and BREWSTER.

In the situation now, we can easily

discern the end of the military power

of the rebellion; the day of final doom

cannot long be delayed; and when the

rebel armies have been destroyed, the

people of the Southern States will natu-

rally return to their allegiance.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 30th, 1864.

WHEREAS, A respectable portion of

the loyal people of Tennessee, represent-

ing a large number of the counties of

the State, and supposed to reflect the

will of the Union men in their respec-

tive counties, recently held a Conven-

tion in the city of Nashville, in which,

among other things touching the re-

organization of the State, they with great

unanimity adopted the following resolu-

tions:

1. Resolved, That the people of Ten-

nessee who have now and have been at-

tached to the National Union, do hold

an election for President and Vice-Pres-

ident in the ensuing election in Novem-

ber.

2. That the electors shall be the fol-

lowing and no others: the same being

free white men, twenty-one years of

age, citizens of the United States, and

for six months previous to the election,

citizens of the State of Tennessee.

3. All who have voluntarily borne

arms in the service of the United States

during the present war, and who are

in the service or have been honorably

discharged.

4. All the known active friends of

the Government of the United States

in each county.

5. Resolved, That the electors

designated in the foregoing resolutions

shall meet fifteen days before the elec-

tion, register their names with an agent

to be appointed for that purpose, and

no citizen not thus registered and

allowed to vote. Such registration

shall be open to the public for inspec-

tion, and to be executed according to

such regulations as may be hereafter

prescribed. Provided that the officers

of the election, in the discharge of

their duty may reject any party so

registered on proof of disloyalty.

6. Resolved, That as means for ascer-

taining the qualifications of the voters,

the registers and officers holding the

election may examine the parties on

each touching any matter of fact.

And each voter, before depositing his

vote, shall be required to take and sub-

scribe the following oath:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby swear

that I am a citizen of the United States,

and that I am entitled to vote in the

election for President and Vice-Pres-

ident in the ensuing election in Novem-

ber, and that I will support the Govern-

ment of the United States, and will

defend its Constitution and laws, and

will not aid or abet any person in

violating the same, and will not aid or

abet any person in committing any

crime against the United States, and

will not aid or abet any person in

committing any crime against the

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